

A  
TRUE REPORT  
OF SVNDRY HORRIBLE  
Conspiracies of late time detected to haue  
(by Barbarous murders) taken away the  
life of the *Queenes most excellent Maiestie*, whom  
Almighty God hath miraculously conserued  
against the treacheries of her Rebelles,  
and the violences of her most  
puissant Enemies.



AT LONDON  
Printed by Charles Yetseweit Esq.

1594

A

# TRAVE REPORT

OF A VERY HORRIBLE

Conspiracy of late times detected to have

(of infamous murders) taken away the

life of the Queen and various others; whom

Almighty God hath miraculously preserved

against the treacheries of her Robbers;

and the vigilance of her most

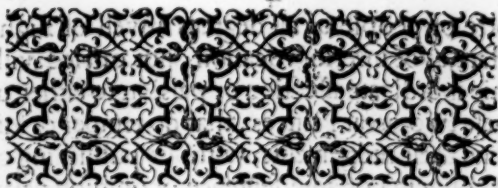
faithful Ministers.



AT LONDON

Printed by Charles Yewdell Esq.

1794



A TRUE REPORT OF SVN-  
drie horrible Conspiracies plotted  
*against the Queenes most excellent Maiestie*  
*by many English traiterous Rebels, and*  
*forraine puissant Enemies,*

**T**Hough there are diuer-  
sities of mens iudgements in  
the world vpon the actions  
of the two great Kinges, the  
Queene of England and the  
King of Spaine during this  
their present discorde and  
enmitie, so as the friends and enemies on either  
side, according to their owne humors do feede  
the worlde with diuersitie of Reportes agreeable  
to their owne affections and passions, some con-  
demning and some commending the one or the  
other: yet there is but one onely truth whereby  
the reports ought to be ruled and reformed, and  
it is not to be doubted but that there are a great

A.ij.

sort

sorte of people of all degrees aswell of highe estate, as of inferior vocation, nor carried with anie inordinate affection or passion to either of these two great Princes, that do temper or suspend their iudgements, without publishing or denouncing of anie sentence or opinion partially, to allow or disallow the Actions of these Princes. And therefore if this third sort being of great number, might be herein by good and manifest proofes fullie informed, of the actions and iust causes of either of these two Princes mutually desertes, of the one towards the other, to be either condemned or commended, the example of their iudgements, or opinions, by due informations well grounded and settled vpon trueth, would besides their owne satisfaction, draw manie of the others, now partially affected, to open their eies and behold the trueth, and to reforme their former conceits & false reports, and iudge more rightly of the Actions of these two great Princes.

But how this conclusion by good proofes may bee wrought to certifie and satisfie them that hold their opinions suspended, and to re-prooue the error of as manie of the others, as haue not their iudgements rooted in deepe malice, it may at the first seem a thing either impossible or very harde: Neuerthelesse considering that



that for the most parte the diuersities of the vntrue reports are grounded and formed rather vpon pericular and vncertaine coniectures or presumptions, that may be by mens wittes wrested to contrary or to diuers senses, than vpon knowledge of trueth by manifest proofes, that cannot be iustlie changed, the onely best prooffe for satisfaction of all persons is, to shewe the Factes and Actions of these two great Princes, by such manifest demonstrations, as cannot be iustly denied, nor that can haue in trueth but one onely sense, and thereupon it shall manifestly appeare to the world how vniust and dishonorable the King of Spaine and his ministers Actions are against the Queene of England, contrarie to all warlike, Princely, Manlike and Christian examples in anie warres or other contentions, by attempting to take the Queene of Englands life not by Armes or other warlike Actions, but secretly fundrie waies by secret murder, hatefull to God and man from the beginning of the world, when the first murderer *Cain* killed *Abell*, and so thereby to follow his long intended insatiable ambitious and vniust enterprize to conquire hir Kingdomes and Countries: And this being manifestly prooued, by demonstration of vndoubted Actions on the king of Spaines part, and no like fact being euer attempted or in mind

intended by the Queene of England, the world shall manifestly see and iudge, which of these two Princes are to be condemned and their Actions abhorred.

That the life of the Queenes Maiestie hath beene heretofore oftentimes attempted to be in a murdering sort taken away, cannot be denied; because diuers such offenders haue beene taken, and iustly condemned and publikly executed by death, and of some of their attempts there hath beene participant, some of the King of Spaines ministers as Bernardine Mendoza and such like: but that the same hath beene of late time notoriouslie intended and prosecuted principally by Spanish Actions, hath also been lately made manifest, by the apprehension, confession, condemnation & execution of three Portingales, who were apprehended and openly charged, and vppon their owne confessions condemned, & for the same openly at the places of execution, with signes of hartie repentance did aske forgiuenes of Almightye God, and did constantly affirme it to the ende, exclaiming against the King of Spaine, and his ministers, by whom they had beene set on worke: and in the ende sealed their confessions with their blood to be true.

The persons thus condemned were one D. Lopez,

Lopez, a Portingale, fauourably retained in the Queenes Maiesties house of long time, as one of her Phisitions: And the other two were Portingals, lately reconciled to the seruice of the king of Spaine, and yet colourably residing and resorting into this Realme; the one named Stephano de Ferrera de Gama, one that had bene of good estimation and wealth heretofore in Portingale; the other Manuel Lewis Tinoco, one conmerfant and in good credite with the King of Spaines Counsellors in Bruxels.

And now to proceede by good proofes, how and by whom these three persons were procured, and for great rewards entised to attempt this fowle and horrible acte, and to promise to performe the same against the royall person of a Ladie and a maiden Queene annointed, that had reigned in more honor and felicitie for the space almost of xxxvj. yeeres, with greater ioy of her people then any of her predecessors haue done, or comparable with anie of them: these thinges hereafter following shall manifest the same, by a true report of the confessions of the parties by their owne mouthes, and by their writings with their owne hands, wherein they continued constantly with penitencie to their very death.

First

First, Lopez the Phisitian, who should haue committed the fact by ministring poyson to her Maiestie, confesseth that hee was of late yeeres allured to doe seruice secretly to the King of Spaine, which hee did by the meanes of one Manuel Andrada a Portingale, a man much v- sed in France by the King of Spaines Ambassa- dor there Don Bernardine, by whome Lopez receiued a Jewel of golde of good value, gar- nished with a large Diamond and a large Ruby, which the said Andrada brought to him from Christofero de Moro, a special Counseller of the King of Spaine, from whom as hee saide hee brought also to the saide Doctor an Abrachio from the King of Spaine himselfe, to encou- rage him to continue his secret seruice to the King. And hee confesseth that hee was infor- med of the great desire which the King of Spaine had to win him to his seruice not one- ly by Andrada, but by Roderoquo Marques a Portingale that was employed by the King of Spaine in such purposes. By which occasi- on the Phisitian did assent thereto, and did secretly aduertise the King of Spaine diuers times of such occurrents of the Queenes Maie- sties actions as he could by reason of his place attaine vnto: And afterward vpon sundry moti- ons made to him, hee assented to take away the  
Queenes

Queenes life by poysoning, vpon a reward promised to him of 50000. Crownes, for which purpose he first sent Andrada ouer to Caliceto conferre with the Counte Fuentes for this practise, & after directed the other Portingale called Stephano Ferrera de Gama, to write letters to Stephano Ibarra the Kings Secretarie at Bruxels, which were sent by Lopez appointment, by one Gomez Dauila a Portingale, to assure the Kings Secretarie Ibarra & the Counte Fuentes, that as hee had promised, so he would vndertake to destroy the Queens Maiesty by poysoning, so as he might haue deliuered to him the 50000. Crowns that had been offered to him, all which is also affirmed by both the other two Portingals, Ferrera, and Manuel Lews, who as themselves do confesse did conspire with the said Phisitian to execute the same, and that though the delaie for the execution thereof happened in trueth by Gods speciall goodnes and his protection of his annointed Queene, yet the Phisitian and the two Portingales did confesse the stay proceeded much against their minde for want of the deliuerie of the 50000. Crownes which was promised to them from day to day, but differed by reason the Ki. of Spaine did not like so waightie a matter should be carried by Andrada accounted a base fellowe, and there-

fore did wish the matter might be managed by Ferrera, a man of more reputation, by whom after the Doctor had again assured the performing of that villanie, there were towards the ende by direction from the K. of Spaine bills of exchange for the money deliuered by the Counte Fuentes, at the very instant time, when it pleased God of his goodnes towards her Maiestie, her Realme & people, to suffer this conspiracie to be very happily discovered by the great diligence and carefulnes of one of the Lordes of her Maiesties priuie Counsel, and thereby all the three offenders were first seuerally taken with their letters and writings, expresseing both their owne actions and counsels, and the directions of the King of Spaines Counsellors both from Bruxels and from Spaine.

Stephano Ferrera de Gama, the second person confesseth that he was first acquainted with the purpose to take away her Maiesties life by poyson, by order from the Counte Fuentes, and the Secretary Ibarra, which also Manuel Lews doth affirme to haue been at sundry times, both by speech and letters so notified to Ferrera by him, from the said two Counsellors. Ferrera also confesseth that he receiued diuers letters from Christofero Moro for this purpose, and sent him also letters backe againe to assure him of his proceedings,

dings, and likewise sundry letters from Manuel Lews remaining at Bruxels for the manner of proceeding herein.

He also confelleth that hee wrote letters by the direction of Doctor Lopez to the Secretarie Ibarra, wherein hee made offer and promise in Lopez name, & by him to perform that horrible fact to poyson the Queene, with condition for Lopez to haue 50000. crownes for his rewarde; which letters were carried to Ibarra by one Gomez Dauila a Portingale, by order of Doctor Lopez, and at his cost, as the said Gomez hath also confessed. Manuel Lews was also expresse sent from the Counte Fuentes and Ibarra into England to Ferrera, to moue him to cōferre speedily with Lopez, for attempting of this facte, which Ferrera confelleth that hee so did at sundrie times.

Manuel Lews the third Portingale confelleth that hee was first made acquainted by the Counte Fuentes, with this purpose to haue her Maiestie poysoned, who caused his Secretarie to shew him the letter which Andrada had written to the said Counte in the Doctors name for performance hereof, which he did reade. He confessed also, that when he was sent into England by the same Counte Fuentes to deale with the Doctor, and with Stephano Ferrera, for performance

mance of this acte; the Counte willed him to cause Ferrera to tell Lopez that the Counte had receiued order from the King of Spaine to moue Lopez to attempt the fact with al speed, thereby to giue the King a merrie Pasqua: and so he came into England, and there at three diuers times conferred vpon that purpose: And that at his comming from Bruxels, the Counte Fuentes and the Secretarie Ibarra caused him to take a corporal othe to bee faithfull and secret herein, which he did take in their presence.

He brought also a speciall message from the Counte to Ferrera, to hasten Doctor Lopez to commit the acte, with promise of honour and reward besides the 50000. crownes, and advancement for the Doctors children, and that he had order from the King of Spaine to giue to Lopez whatsoeuer he would aske to perpetrate the fact. Manuel Lews in the end had also by order of the Counte Fuentes two letters of exchange for a summe of money to be shewed to D. Lopez, to hasten the matter, but both Ferrera and Lopez were taken before the said letters could bee brought and shewed to Lopez, and yet the said two letters of exchange were afterwards vpon search found with Manuel Lews, and are extant to bee seene written by one Gonzalo Gomez to Pedro de Carreras, and another by



by the same Gomez to Iohn Pallacios, in which letters mention is made for monie to be paid to one by the name of Francisco de Torres, but in very truth to Manuell Lewes, for in sundrie matters passed by Manuell Lewes, it was agreed that he should haue the name of Francisco de Torres, as himselfe hath confessed.

And he confesseth further that when Gomez Dauila had carried the letters from Ferrera to assure the Counte Fuentes that Lopez would performe the fact hauing assurance for the 50000 crownes, Gomez Dauila staied a moneth without answer, for that the Counte said that he expected some further resolution out of Spaine: Neuertheles Gomez returned & brought word to Ferrera that as sone as the Counte should haue the K. further resolution, Manuell Lewes should be sent into England with the same resolution, and so accordingly Manuell Lewes vpon the resolution brought to the Counte out of Spaine, he saide hee was sent into England with two letters, the one from the Counte, the other from Ibarra.

Manie other good proofes there are by manifest circumstances expressed in these three mens examinations, and in their writings, partly intercepted in the cariage thereof, and partly founde with them at their apprehension, that might fur-

ther confirme the originall intent for this foule  
 vnchristian and heathenish Acto haue comen  
 from the K. of Spaine, and his Counsellors: But  
 considering the full concurrence, without anie  
 contrarietic or variety, of these three Portingales  
 in all their confessions here aboue recited, to  
 proouethat they were specially procured there-  
 unto by the K. counsellors, who as they said had  
 direction from the King for the same, without a-  
 nie former euill disposition in themselves vpon  
 any malice to her Maiestie, or for any wrong or  
 harme offred to them by the Queenes Maiestie  
 or any of her Subiectes. And such was the Re-  
 pentance of Manuell Lews for his fact against  
 her Maiestie, as not long afore his death, he did  
 make a recitall with his owne hande writing of  
 all his Actions about this matter, and concluded  
 with these wordes: *God graunt by his diuine mer-  
 cie that all those thinges that are machyned and  
 framed by the King of Spaine against the Maiestie of  
 the Queene, may neuer take any effect, & God grant  
 through his diuine goodnesse that all these treasons  
 which are wrought may be discovered, and prolong  
 for manie large yeares the life of the Maiestie of the  
 Queene, with increase of greater kingdomes, as she  
 deserueth, and as hir faithfull subiects doe desire.*

These well considered may serue to informe  
 the world sufficiently of these Actions against al  
 contra-

contradictions, how to iudge of the Queene of England, to be most barbarouslie wronged, and of the King of Spaine, by report of his owne inward Counsellors, to deserue to be condemned afore God and man, if he shall not vpon information hereof acquit himself of the imputation of this dishonour and crime against God by due punishment of his Counsellors, both for their owne factes and for their reportes, if they haue beene falsly made of him their King, which if he shall not performe, no person can blame hir Maiestie if thee shall take some other course, which she hath hitherto forborne to doe, hauing also omitted any publication of this matter, more then as by necessitie it fel out publickly vpon their triall, which was very publique in the Citie of London, expecting long ere this time to haue heard of something done by the said King for the auoiding so foule a blot in his name to the worldes ende.

Furthermore to confirme these former Attempts to haue wholly proceeded from the King of Spaines ministers: It is to be also knowen that since this conspiracie detected, confessed, and openly punished by execution of the three Portingales, which was done about Iune last, vpon the failing of this so intended by the Portingales, there was an other like conspiracie secondly

condly concluded soone after at Bruxels how to murder the Queenes Maiestie, whereof Stephano Ibara the Secretary was a principal Author, procuring the same to be done by certaine English men, who also by Gods goodnesse were taken in England vpon their comming hither to haue attempted the fact.

The names of the said persons, are Edmund Yorke, and Richard Williams, and now prisoners in the Tower of London, hauing also confessed the same in this manner following: And a thirde person of their companie one Yong, who should haue bene vsed to kill some principall and great Counsellor.

Edmund Yorke confesseth that when he was treated withall to attempt the Act against hir Maiestie, there was shewed to him at Bruxels, by Hugh Owen the English rebell and Spanish pensioner, an Asignation in writing subscribed by Ibara the Secretarie for assurance of payment of the summe of 40000 crownes to be given to him from the King of Spaine, if he should kill the Queenes Maiestie, or should assise Richard Williams, or any other that should performe the same: and that the said Asignation was afterwards deliuered as *in deposito* to one Holtra Iesuist an old English rebell, who at a set consultation by a number of English rebels, shewed the

the same also to Yorke, and produced the Sacrament and kissed it, and swafe in the presence of Yorke & the other Rebels that he would surely pay the same monie to him; as soon as the fact should be committed.

This late conspiracie after the Bill of assignation obtained of Ibara, had the further proceeding, by the malicious consultations of sundrie of his Maiesties subiectes, that are known manifest Rebels and Fugitiues, and yet maintained by pensions of the King of Spaine, of which the names of the principall parties that lately dealt about this conspiracie, are William Stanley, one Holt, a Iesuit, Thomas Throgmorton, Hugh Owen, D. Gifford, D. Worthington, Charles Pager, one Tipping, Edward Garret, and Michael Moodie: Of whom severally these things following are testified by the confessions of Edmund Yorke and Richard Williams, two now apprehended and in custodie.

It is confessed that there were at Bruxels three severall consultations by the parties aboue named: where, at the first William Stanley did earnestly perswade Edmund Yorke and Richard Williams, to undertake the attempt against his Maiesties life, animating the said Edmund Yorke by setting before him his uncles example, and directed him for the manner of his proceeding,

by what speciall meanes hee shoulde execute the enterprise : And to confirme this kinde of treason in William Stanley, to haue had continuance in him not long before this, he and one Iacques his Lieutenant calling to their aide as for spirituall counsell two of the deuils Chapleins Shirwood and Holt, practized with one Patrick Cullen an Irishman being a pentioner of the King of Spaine and a fenser, and perswaded him to come secretly into England to kill hir Maiestie, and so he assented therto, and had xxx. pound of Stanley and Iacques towards his iourney, with offer of great reward : And so being comen into England, he was taken and by good proofes charged therewith, and confessed the same in the manner here expressed, and was therefore condemned and executed.

It were a long worke to declare the many circumstances of another strange treason in another forme intended, and long laboured between Cardinall Allen, and William Stanley, with a concurrencie of Thomas Worthington, an unworthy chapleyn, for to haue a sodaine rebellion in England by meanes of entising Ferdinando the Lord Strange, sonne and heire to the Barle of Derby, to take vpon him the title of the Crowne of England, for which purpose they instructed and perswaded one Richard Hosketh  
a Gen-

h. Gentleman of Lancashire well acquainted with the said L. Strange, to come into England, & to insinuat himselfe into credite with the said L. Strange, and to shew him the opinion of the Cardinall and many others, how he should take vpon him the Title of King, with assurance of Treasure and forreine forces to maintaine the same, which the said Hesketh did very diligently performe, with many reasons as he was instructed: But the L. Strange being at Heskithes comming newly Earle of Derby, by the death of his Father, was so wise and dutifull as he stayed Heskith, who vpon the Earles dutifull report was apprehended, & confessed the whole matter with many circumstances, and vpon his owne confession, without farther triall was condemned, and shewing great repentance and curling his instructors, he was executed about the month of November last past before him.

Hole also the Iesuit did in a sort sit there at the said consultations as a President, & as the head in all these conferences, and conspiracies, & did also vehemently perswade Yorke and Williams to vndertake the attempt, receiuing of them an othe and vowe to performe the same, and ministring the Sacrament to them both, which himselfe did kissing, and gaue his solenne othe for the assurance of their reward, shewing to them the

bill of Assignation of 40000 crownes, signed  
 with the hand of Stephano Ibara left in his cu-  
 stodie for assurance of the paiment. The saide  
 Holt said also to Yorke that seeing the English  
 had often failed to performe this enterprise, if  
 now it should not be performed by Yorke and  
 his companie, hee would afterwarde employ  
 strangers in it: An argument of a rooted traitor,  
 as in deede he hath these many yeetes bene in  
 all traiterous practises against his Countrie, the  
 buliest and most violentest bent traitour of all  
 his complices, having within a fewe moneths  
 before this bene the vngostly Father to Pa-  
 tricke Cullen the Irishman afore mentioned to  
 warrant him to enterprise the Queenes death.  
 Thomas Throgmorton, was also at the said  
 consultations and conspiracies, wherein Yorke  
 and Williams were prouoked to attempt this  
 horrible fact: and for the performance thereof  
 he propounded also some speelall deuisie.  
 Hugh Owen was likewise at those conferen-  
 ces, and gaue his aduise in what sort they might  
 attempt the fact: and at that same conference  
 shewed the Bill of Assignation signed by I-  
 barra for 40000 crownes, which he deliuered  
 to Holts custodie for the satisfaction of Yorke,  
 and the others.  
 D. Gifford, and D. Worthington both profes-  
 sing



ling diuinitie, but contrary to all diuinitie were also at these conferences, and vsed great perswasions to Yorke and Williams to performe this fact: Worthington hauing not many moneths before this conspiracie ioyned his wit and labour with Cardinall Allen and William Stanley and others, to haue made a rebellion, and set vp a king, as is afore mentioned, to the destruction of the Queenes Maiestie.

Charles Paget, did likewise assise at these consultations and conspiracies, & moued Williams and Yorke to attempt the same, and at the same time, Yorke saith, It was concluded that Michaell Moodie should be employed into England to prosecute the same in his owne person, and that he should haue monie of Paget and Throgmorton, for his charges to performe this enterprife.

Edmund Yorke doth also affirme that there were disseigned to come into England to attempt this Act, one Tipping an Englishman, Edmund Garret an Enseigne, and a Wallon, and a Burgunnion, which also concurrerth with other confessions, namely of Paul Wheele, who did forsake the price of Stanley for that hee tempted him to commit the like attempt against the Queenes Maiestie.

It is also affirmed by Yorke and Williams

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that

that Yong the third person now taken had by his letter to Holt before time offered to attempt this himselfe, and also did vowe and yndertake to kill a principall counsellor of greatest calling,

These three persons, Yorke, Williams, and Yong, determined at their comming into England to put themselves into service of certaine Noblemen of the Queenes Counsel attending on her person in the Court, whereby to haue free access to the Court, and euery of them to seeke their opportunities to attempt the enterprise against her Maiesties person, whereof they report they had sundrie projects and deuises for times and places howe to attempt the same: And for that purpose Yorke comming to Callice made meanes to one of the Lords of her Maiesties Counsell to haue a passport for his more securitie: But their treacherie was before so wel discouered, as straight order was given to apprehend them vpon their first arriuall, and so they were taken and committed.

Now though it is knowen that these maner of treacherous proceedings against her Maiesties life hath been often enterprised, and sometimes the offender taken and executed, and diuers others liuing obstinately, and not yet taken nor discouered: Though by Gods goodnes towards her Maiestie by speciall protection of her

her in his defence the same hath been alwaies frustrated; yet these two late conspiracies, the first by the Portingales procured thereto by the Counsell of Spaine, and in the name of the King of Spaine; and this last by Yorke and his companie prouoked thereto by great reward proposed by the Kings Secretarie Ibarra, doth make the matters manifest to the world howe barbarously and inhumanely these foule actions haue proceeded from Spaine, from whence also are maintained by sundry pensions of great value, a multitude of persons adiudged traitors to their natie countrey, and fugitiues from the same, yeelding no other kinde of seruice to the King, but to be instruments of such kind of barbarous actions, or to be spies for the king of the actions of their Countrey, wherein they doe oftener abuse the King and his ministers by fayned lies, then reporte anie truth or matter of waight, worthie of their Pensions.

And for conclusion to the better satisfaction of all persons, that are not corrupted in their iudgments by any inordinate partialitie towards these two Princes, for the discharge and acquiring of the Queenes Maiestie of these horrible actions or purposes: It is to be auowed for a most manifest truth that there hath bene neuer anie subiect of the Queenes Maiestie of England.

England or any other person of what nation soeuer that hath or could be challenged by any of the King of Spaines partie, or by any other person, to haue with the priuie of the Queene of England, or of anie minister of hers, euer attempted, yea or offered to haue endangered or harmed the King of Spains person, although it neede not be doubted, but if her Maiestie either would or had so base a minde as to practise so vile a matter, shee could not haue wanted instruments: But her Maiestie being free from anie such thought, shee doth assure all men to think that if anie had so done, her Maiestie would forthwith haue most severely punished such a person: according to his desert, or deliuered him to the King to haue been by him punished at his pleasure: neither hath her Maiestie at any time giuen any pension or maintenance within her Realme to any rebel or person condemned by the King of Spaine. So as the contrariety of the actions of these two Princes hereby are most manifestly proued to the commendation of the one, and condemnation of the other, whereunto no doubt but the Almighty God the iust auenger of such horrible wickednes, and rewarder of pietie & innocencie, will haue respect in due time & season to the one & the other according to their deserts.

Here-

Hereunto are added for the more manifest  
 prooffe of the matters here reported, sundrie  
 letters and confessions of the offenders, in the  
 same manner as they are extant vnder the  
 hande writing of the offenders, without  
 change of anie sentence or wordes.

The Confession of Steuen Ferrera de

*Gama in the Portugale tongue, subscribed*

*by him selfe agreeable to the former*

*Reports herewith published,*

*the 18. of Febr. 1593.*

**H**E saith and confesseth that about  
 ten moneths passed, the Doctor  
 Ruy Lopez, did write two letters  
 in his owne house in London,  
 addressed to Don Christofero  
 de Moro, the which letters the  
 saide Doctor did put into the  
 hands of the saide Ferrera to cause  
 them to be deliuered to the saide Moro.

The letters were wristen with the hand of the saide  
 Ferrera, but directed by the mouth and worde of D.  
 Lopez. In which letter the saide Doctor did promise  
 to the king to do for his seruices all that which the king  
 should commaund him. And he said particularlie to  
 the saide Ferrera, that the King knew already the busi-  
 nesse, and for this regarde, the Doctor made him write  
 in obscure, and couered wordes, such as the saide Fer-

D.j.

rera,

Ferra, did not vnderstand them well.

He doth beleue, that if the King had sent him money, that the Doctor had poisoned the Queene. And further saith that the Doctor said to him every day, that he was ready to doe the seruice, but that he had no answer from thence.

He remembreth that he said to Peter Ferrera, that if the K. of Spain would send the money, without doubt, D. Lopez would poyson the Queene.

He saith that Manuell D' Andrada, about a moneth before he went out of England, did declare to him, that if the King of Spaine would, that D. Lopez would poyson the Queene of England, and the King Don Antonio also: which speech being afterwards vttered to D. Lopez by Ferrera, the Doctor answered, as for the K. he shal die with the first sicknes that shal happen to him: but for the Queene, wee haue no answer as yet from the other side.

### The Confession of Manuell Lewis

*Tinoco, by his owne hand writing,  
the 22. of Febr. 1593.*



Manuell Lewis Tinoco, Gentleman of Portingale, confesse that the Counte Fuentes, and the Secretarie Ibarra, called me into the Cabinet of the Counte, and both of them together, eyther of them for his owne part, tooke my handes, putting them within

within their owne, and told me, that before they would declare vnto me a certeine busines, of great importance, Thou must giue vnto vs thy faith & homage to keepe it so secrete, that although thou happen to be taken there, of the English, thou shalt not discouer this secrete, because it importeth the quietnes of all Christendome. And after I had giuen them my worde and faith, with all fidelitie and seruice in such an affaire, They told me, Steuen Ferrera de Gama, hath written to vs, how D. Lopez hath offred and bound himselfe to kill the Queene of England with poyson, with condition the King of Spaine should recompence his seruices according to the qualitie of them. All which passed in the cite of Bruxels in the house of the Counte de Fuentes, and as farre as I can remember, it was the 9. day of December past. All this I certifie to haue passed in great truth and certentie, and do affirme it vnder mine othe.

I Manuel Lewis Tinoco, a Portingale Gentleman, doe confesse that it is true, that being in Bruxels, in the house of the Counte Fuentes, he caused me to bee called for, and demanded of mee of what qualitie and Countrey Andrada was: And after that I had tolde him all that I knew of him, he commanded his Secretarie to shew me all the letters that Andrada had written to him from Calice: He shewed me three letters, In the first he signified, that hee was come from England, where he had been prisoner, a long time, and that he was sent by order of Doctor Lopez, who as a man very zealous, and friendly to the seruice of the King of Castile, was determined to doe the King such a peece of seruice, as thereby hee might with great  
Dij. safetie

saferie sacrifice himselfe of the English nation. But so  
as the King should recompence his said seruices with  
honors and fauours, according to the qualitie thereof.  
For he was olde, and many wayes indebted, and would  
nowe finde rest for his olde age. And declaring the  
qualitie of the seruice, hee tolde him that Doctor Lo-  
pez bound himselfe to dispatch the Queene with poy-  
son: Wherefore it be'oued him to aduertise the King  
of Spaine thereof with all speede, and hee would at-  
tend at Callice vntill the answere came from Madril:

From Manuel Lewis to Ferrera, sent  
by Gomez Dauila from Brux-

els, in Decemb. 1593.



He Bearer will tell your W. the  
price in which your Pearles are  
held. I wil aduise your W. pre-  
sently of the vttermost pennie  
that will be giuen for them, and  
craue what order you will haue  
set down for the conueiance of  
the monie, & wherein you would  
haue it employed: Also this bearer shal tel you in what  
resolution we rested about a little Muske and Amber,  
the which I am determined to buy. But before I resolue  
my selfe, I will bee well aduised of the price thereof:  
And if it shall please your W. to bee my partner, I  
am perswaded we shall make good profit.

Manuel



Manuel Lewis Tinoco his confessi-  
on written with his owne

*hande. 26. Febr. 1593.*

**T**He letters which I wrote to Steuen Ferrera de Gama, by Gomez Dauila, concerning the poynt which speaketh of Pearles and the price of them, was to giue him to vnderstand, that the newes which he had sent, howe that the Doctor would kill the Queene, were very greatly accepted, and much esteemed of the Coufite of Fuentes, and of Steuen de Ibarra. And touching the poynt which concerneth the Muske and Amber, the Counte of Fuentes tolde me, that he did looke for a resolution from the King of great importance, & when it came, there should bee a great matter: All this passeth in trueth, and for such I doe affirme it, crauing pardon for my offences.